



LABOR CLARION

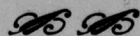
LEADING ARTICLES—January 12, 1917.

"THE END OF THE TRAIL."
THRIFT BY EDUCATION.
AGAINST PEACE LEAGUES.
DENNIS A. HAYES DEAD.
THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

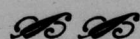
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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The End of the Trail

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The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco has issued a printed document covering the activities of its misnamed law and order committee which slanders the city, its public officials and its people. For down-right dishonesty and misrepresentation the publication is without parallel in the history of this city, and this city surely has had some experience with the vultures that prey upon humanity.

Pierced to the very quick by the consciousness that the San Francisco wage workers were making real headway in their struggle for social justice, a band of pillagers who had used every weapon in the arsenal of greed to retard that progress met in the Merchants' Exchange building last July and almost resolved to take over the government of the city from the properly constituted authorities and use its powers to crush the organized toilers into the chains of subjugation. But the mayor of the city happened to be a man of courage and determination who believed that his duty required that he fulfill the obligations imposed upon him by his oath of office, and he promptly punctured the bubble of the greedmongers by informing them that so long as he remained in power there would be but one chief executive, one police force and one set of courts to try offenders against the law, all the while the laws being impartially and justly enforced, no exception being made even to favor members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Hence the printed slander we have referred to.

As an indication of the reckless disregard the publication has for the truth, we quote the following relating to a murder committed during the strike of the riggers and stevedores by one of the hired thugs. Says the Chamber of Commerce: "During this period there was one murder committed, Thomas Olsen, one of the striking longshoremen being shot and killed by a negro strikebreaker. This was on the night of June 21, 1916. * * * What happened at the beginning has not been clearly determined, but the result of the meeting was that Thomas Olsen, who was a member of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union and one of the pickets watching the dock, was shot and killed, the other pickets running away and the negroes returning to the barge. One of the negroes was afterwards arrested and is now awaiting trial for the murder of Thomas Olsen. Evidence will undoubtedly come out at the trial showing just what transpired prior to the shooting."

This story was undoubtedly inserted in the publication, in a garbled and untruthful state, in an effort to lead gullible persons who knew nothing of the facts to believe that the Chamber of Commerce was setting forth the history of our city in an impartial and honest manner. The fact remains,

however, that the negro was tried and convicted and sentenced for the killing of Olsen more than two months before the slanderous document of the Chamber of Commerce was published, and "what happened at the beginning" was a matter of record in the Superior Court of San Francisco and available to the "historian" of the shameless Chamber of Commerce which desired to prostitute the functions of our municipal government to satisfy the soulless greed of its profit-crazed directors.

One will scan the document in vain in an effort to find quoted therein the reported declaration made at the meeting by Captain Robert Dollar that "the way to get industrial peace in San Francisco is to send a few ambulance loads of union men to the hospital."

So also may the pamphlet be combed with a fine-tooth comb without revealing what Mayor Rolph and Right Rev. Archbishop Edward J. Hanna said at the mass meeting called by the would-be usurpers.

Likewise strict silence is maintained regarding the employment of former Chief of Police Wittman, who was removed from office under charges of grafting, to head a crew of gunmen.

Nor is any record set forth as to the arrest and conviction of thugs for assaults upon union members, the thugs being in the employ of the enemies of labor.

Not a word is in the report regarding the "detectives" of the Chamber of Commerce who were found to have framed up on an aged man and had him sent to jail through perjured testimony.

A long record of omissions could be given here, but we content ourselves by citing the few above as sufficient to show the value of the Chamber of Commerce document.

"Law and Order in San Francisco—A Beginning." Yes, and an end. If you want to see prototypes of the members of the Chamber of Commerce Law and Order Committee, just stamp your foot firmly at a few mongrel dogs and see them stick their tails between their legs and scamper.

The Law and Order Committee is dead. It died because it was born into a world foreign to its intended purposes, was nurtured by greedy profiteers who desired a freer field to force unfair bargains with labor and acquire political control over a city which was far better off without it in its enjoyment of nearly ideal government.

The committee came, it saw, and it sneaked to cover like a cringing cur without accomplishing any of its announced purposes.

THRIFT BY EDUCATION.

By S. W. Straus.

To the Members of the Associated Academic Principals of the State of New York, and Friends:

A little over a year ago on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific Exposition there was held for the first time on American soil, a congress whose deliberations were entirely on the subject of thrift. Portions of three days were spent by a large number of earnest men and women in a discussion of means by which future generations in this country might be saved from the present national vice of thriftlessness. The consensus of opinion was that thrift alone can come by education.

It was finally decided to appoint a committee to take up with the National Education Association the question of investigating the feasibility of teaching thrift in the schools of America. "Let us lay well the foundation" was the keynote of many of the speeches made on that occasion. At last a committee was appointed, the matter was laid before the National Education Association and that body accepted the overtures of the American Society for Thrift, under whose auspices the international thrift congress was held. A committee was appointed which, acting in conjunction with a committee from the thrift society, is now at work on this great subject. An inquiry is in progress to determine whether or not thrift can be added to the school curriculum and if so, how. Teachers throughout the country are manifesting a constantly increasing interest in the work. The second annual national thrift essay contest for the school children of America is in progress and in fact, I am happy to say, the great educational thrift movement is gaining strength daily. I give you these statements at the outset of my remarks in order that you may see that the thrift movement is a tangibility, that we who have its interests at heart are not dreamers, that action and results are our watchwords, and that we, with the true American spirit, are pressing on with assured success.

Let me say in passing that by thrift I do not mean the mere saving of money. It is unfortunate that, at times, in striving to point out the necessity of thrift in America, unthinking persons use only as an argument our low per capita savings bank figures. Thrift is more than hoarding money and putting it in a bank. Saving money is thrift and it is to be encouraged, but it is by no means the sum total of this great virtue. We all know that Benjamin Franklin was a thrifty man, but we do not know how much money he had on deposit in the Philadelphia banks in his day.

Thrift is an attribute of character, not an adjunct of the pocket-book.

I lose patience sometimes with the short-sighted arguments of misguided thrift advocates who seem to understand that thrift consists only in saving money and putting it in a bank. It is just as essential that one be thrifty of time, thrifty of health, and thrifty in all personal habits, as to be thrifty in point of money.

"Thrift by Education"—This subject naturally is divided into two parts—first, is the thrift movement necessary? Second, if necessary, how can it be made successful?

Let us go down the streets of this city today and ask the grocer, the baker and the butcher the prices of the commodities they sell. We all know pretty well what the answer will be. We all know that never before in times of peace in America have the prices of staple products been as high as they are today. Why? Lack of thrift. This is the age of thriftlessness. The world has gone mad with it. The waste of lives, property, and energy across the waters is prodigious—unprecedented. More than a year ago, before the

International Congress for Thrift, I made the statement that as this war goes on, all humanity will have to help pay the bill—and not only are we paying the bill today, but we are going to continue paying it for years and years.

Humanity cannot wipe out billions of dollars in property and escape the results. We, in America, are not responsible for the war, but we are helping to pay for it just the same.

And while this orgy of waste is in progress in Europe we in America are most profligate. On every hand there is wanton extravagance.

Here in America we are not in danger because of the high cost of living, but we are in danger from the fundamental conditions that have made the cost of living high.

An economic condition which sends food to a price level equal to that which existed at the time of the Civil War is a condition which cannot be viewed with nonchalance. I cannot state with too much solemnity the fact that the American people must undergo a complete reformation on the subject of personal economics.

In America we waste \$40,000,000 a year in the careless handling of eggs, we waste \$500,000,000 in soil erosion; \$238,000,000 in losses through floods and freshets. We are letting \$600,000,000 worth of energy go to waste annually because we do not utilize our water power. We waste \$659,000,000 a year through losses in crops by insects which could be largely prevented by more careful methods of agriculture. We waste \$93,000,000 a year in losses of live stock due to preventable diseases. We lose \$100,000,000 a year in losses to live stock and crops by predatory mammals.

I might go still further, but I just wanted to give you a few figures to prove my indictment that America is the spendthrift among nations. Is it any wonder then that the prices of food and clothing and the various necessities of life are soaring constantly?

It is thriftlessness of one form or another that has brought about the high cost of living and nothing but thrift will bring it down again to where it belongs.

We are told that the total average family income in the United States today is between \$700 and \$800. The population of the United States is increasing at the rate of 4433 a day. Statisticians estimate that within a few years this increase will reach 10,000 a day and today the United States has a population of 104,000,000. Now I ask you, with all these facts staring us in the face, is it idle talk to say that America must become thrifty? Is there any man who can point out a reason for saying otherwise? If so, I should like to hear his arguments. Is there a man in America today who can refute the statement I make here, that, unless we Americans as a class change our personal methods of life, unless we become thrifty where we are now thriftless, unless we become frugal where we are now profligate, this nation is headed for the most precarious era in its history?

With half the world at war, with internal economic conditions similar to those of the Civil War, with the prices of all products going higher and higher, because of the world-wide destruction of property and national improvidence—I believe you will agree with me that a movement which shall have as its object the teaching of thrift to Americans is not only praiseworthy, but absolutely necessary.

Thrift is a virtue which is hard to acquire late in life. It is difficult for men or women who have led thriftless lives to the point of early middle age to change. Thriftlessness is a vicious habit. If we are to make the America of tomorrow thrifty, we can only do so by teaching thrift to the children of today. We must start at the foundation. We must begin, if you please, in the school room. Just how we shall teach thrift in

the schools is a question on which your judgment is superior to mine. You are teachers of schools, I am a banker. From a business man's standpoint I tell you here today that Americans must quit wasting their resources. As a business man, I know, too, how thrift enhances the value of men or women to their employers, because it brings poise, peace of mind and personal contentment. From observation I learn that it is difficult to make a thriftless man thrifty. Childhood is the time when these lessons must be taught. By what methods these plans are to be worked out is a matter that you school principals and school teachers must settle. My only statement is, thrift must be taught in the schools.

We must have thrift by education. In fact true thrift can come only through the processes of education. Education is thrift—mental thrift. The educated man is organized, his mental activities are without lost motion, he thinks in a direct line, he is sure of himself, he enjoys the boon of intellectual frugality.

Our colonial forefathers had duties to perform—they performed them well. They were, above all things else, thrifty men and women. They brought a nation into existence.

Let us arise to the situation as did our ancestors; let us be men and women worthy of the flag we honor.

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AGAINST PEACE LEAGUES.

Opposition from a new source, not only to the League to Enforce Peace, but to the peace movements whose programs exclude the idea of force, is foreshadowed by the National Civic Federation in a statement issued recently, presenting the contention that the principles underlying international and industrial strife are identical, and that the same reasons which cause the failure of compulsory industrial arbitration will therefore preclude the success of any attempt at compulsory international arbitration.

This view, which injects a new element into the peace problem, will be developed at the annual meeting of the federation, in the Hotel Astor, New York City, on January 22-23d, by experts in dealing with industrial strife. The discussion is expected to occupy an important place in the meeting, which will be conducted by the leading representatives of capital, labor and the public of the country, and will cover many of the pressing questions arising from the war, such as military and industrial preparedness, economic changes, immigration, state socialism, and others.

"A question that looms large on the public horizon at this moment is, what part shall this nation play in any international program looking towards the prevention of future wars," says the statement, which is signed by Ralph M. Easley, executive chairman of the federation. The most widely advertised peace movement is that which seeks to secure a league of nations to enforce peace through the use of our naval, military, and economic forces. Another is promoting the principles of what are termed the Bryan Treaties, which have already been entered into between the United States and nearly all the principal Powers. A third movement looks to the establishment of an International Court, to which disputes would be referred for judicial settlement. There is a fourth view, however, which is not yet crystallized into an organization, but which is radically opposed to the two first proposals.

"The solution of the international peace problem, however, is hardly more important to the United States at this time than many other questions that have arisen from the war and are confronting us now for immediate settlement. In view of the generally accepted necessity for adequate military preparedness, immediate steps should be taken to discover the reason, and the means of counteracting it, for the apparent apathy, if not opposition, on the part of the wage-earning and agricultural classes of the country to all proposals for national defense. One reason is the widespread agitation of the pacifist bodies, which has resulted in developing a false sense of security. But there are some curious phases of the situation that are not so clearly understood. For instance, at a time when, in all the great countries of Europe, the working men are pouring out their life's blood and the working women are making untold sacrifices to save their countries from destruction, we have in this country the spectacle of a body of professedly anti-patriotic people, composed of radical preachers, radical college professors, socialists, anarchists and extreme pacifists, viciously denouncing all proposals to prepare our nation for defending itself against threatened attacks from either without or within.

"Even the school-houses are being turned over to some of these radical anti-patriots, who are calmly debating the question, 'Is this country fit to be defended?' And they are doing this in spite of the generally recognized fact that our country is today almost equally hated by the people of the Entente Allies and those of the Central Powers, and that, while today we might have to prepare for attack by the Central Powers

should they win, tomorrow such attack might come from the Allies should they be victorious; or the next day we might have both groups to fight in case they should arrive at an adjustment of their differences, and should feel that our gold and great wealth might be needed to pay some of their staggering war debts, or that South America might be a good country to divide up.

"Must we wait till the end of the war for a solution of the pressing immigration problem? Some would make this country an asylum for all the oppressed of Europe; others see in free immigration only the demands of the employers for an over-supply of labor to hold down wages; some would shut down the gates of Ellis Island completely for ten years, while others have developed such elaborate schemes to improve the lot of immigrants that it practically amounts to a discrimination in favor of the foreign-born over the native, and has the effect of dangling before the poverty-stricken people of Europe the alluring promise of an education and a job. We are told that the Salvation Army in England is collecting large sums of money for the advertised purpose of shipping the war widows and orphans to other countries on the plea that England will not be able to care for the millions made dependent by war.

"The proposal to give the government a free hand in dealing with the admission of aliens, just as it will doubtless be empowered to deal, through the Tariff Commission, with the admission of products, having in mind the interests of this nation alone, will be considered at the annual meeting, and if peace, whether temporary or permanent, should come out of the present efforts, the United States might have to face this vital problem very soon.

"The controversy between the railroads and the brotherhoods is another matter fraught with peril to the country until it is definitely settled. Unless wiped off the statute books the revolutionary legislative measure, with which it was adjusted, is likely to result in a number of evils only less harmful than the alternative of a strike. For years the National Civic Federation and all friends of what is termed 'the labor movement' have been promoting collective bargaining as the most intelligent and humane method of dealing between employers and employees. And yet when put to the crucial test the highest type of collective bargaining utterly failed between the largest and most intelligent organizations of wage earners and of capital. In view of this shattering of some of the illusions of the friends of arbitration, mediation, and collective bargaining the federation's committee on mediation legislation began at once the drafting of a proposed substitute measure to present to Congress and the President, which it hopes will prove more effective in the future. This bill and the reasons for it will also be discussed at the forthcoming meeting."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bulletins—107. Prospecting and Mining of Copper Ore at Santa Rita, New Mexico, by Donald F. MacDonald and Charles Enzian. 1916; 122 pp., 10 pls., 20 figs. 25 cents. 111. Molybdenum; Its Ores and their Concentration, with a Discussion of Markets, Prices, and Uses, by Frederick W. Horton. 1916; 132 pp., 18 pls., 2 figs. 30 cents. 121. The History and Development of Gold Dredging in Montana, by Hennen Jennings, with a chapter on Placer Mining Methods and Operating Costs, by Charles Janin. 1916; 29 pls., 1 fig., 63 pp. 30 cents.

Owing to the expense involved in the preparation and publication of these bulletins and the limited printing funds available for the use of the Bureau of Mines, it has been necessary to place on each bulletin the price designated. Or-

ders should not be sent to the Bureau of Mines, but should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

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Wednesday and Thursday
FANNIE WARD

—in—
"THE YEARS OF THE LOCUST"
Also
DOROTHY PHILLIPS

—in—
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DENNIS A. HAYES DEAD.

Dennis A. Hayes, for twenty-one years international president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union, and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, died in Philadelphia Tuesday, January 2, 1917. Mr. Hayes was born in Ireland fifty-eight years ago, and came to this country with his parents when seven years of age, learning the trade of bottle blowing here.

Mr. Hayes was early among those deeply interested in the union labor movement. He saw the bad effects of early labor for children and was among the foremost men in the country seeking restrictions along this line. His grasp of the fundamental principles underlying the labor movement and his conception years ago of what are now recognized standards made him easily a leader of men. His remarkable capacity secured for him the position of president of the Bottle Blowers' Union of the United States and Canada.

Funeral services were held Saturday at Zanesville, Ohio, where the remains were interred. The American Federation of Labor was represented by Vice-Presidents Joseph F. Valentine, Frank Duffy, and William Green. The flag on the American Federation of Labor building has been placed at half mast and the offices of the Federation were closed during the funeral.

The executive council, in the name of the American Federation of Labor, had a floral piece placed over the remains of Brother Hayes, and worked in the design the following: "His work lives. American Federation of Labor." A card on which the names of the executive council were written and the name of D. A. Hayes omitted was attached to the flowers.

CHILD LABOR DAY, JANUARY 28TH.

Child Labor Day will be observed by the churches, January 28th, synagogues, January 27th, and schools and clubs, January 29th this year, and the National Child Labor Committee announces it as a "Look-around-you Day." The recent passage of the federal child labor law has made the regulation of child employment in factories, mills, canneries, mines, and quarries uniform throughout the country, but children working in stores and offices, on the streets, as telegraph messengers, and in other industries not engaged in interstate commerce, are outside the field of federal legislation and must be protected by the states. It is to the children in these perfectly familiar but more or less unregulated industries that the National Child Labor Committee calls attention this year. "It is not the child in some far away mill or mine we ask you to think of," says the committee, "but the child just around the corner—the cashgirl in the downtown department store, the baker's delivery boy, the newsie, and the messenger, the child workers you see every day and therefore accept as facts of life. They are not all of them working under good conditions. Many of them work long hours; many of them come in contact with evil influences; many of them have not had their proper schooling. What do you know about them?" To facilitate the study of local child labor conditions the National Child Labor Committee has issued a "study outline" giving the main facts as to the industries in which children may be at work, an analysis of the child labor and school laws that should protect them, and suggestions for improving educational conditions and making school, mothers' pensions and child labor laws co-ordinate. The pamphlet also contains a program for a child labor meeting which will be of great help to all who plan to observe Child Labor Day. Copies of the pamphlet, together with other special printed matter and information as to Child Labor Day, may be obtained from the National Child Labor Committee, 105 East 22d Street, New York City.

"BEHIND THE TIMES."

By Paul Scharrenberg.

The program of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing session of the California Legislature has just been made public in a lengthy statement under the signature of their attorney, Mr. Allen G. Wright.

As in the past, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce evidently intends to oppose practically all labor and progressive legislation.

Mr. Wright also gravely informs the public that the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce "intends to oppose any effort to do away with the present slight property qualification of jurors."

In explanation of this most remarkable disclosure, Mr. Wright says that "the labor bosses propose, and in California have at several sessions proposed, to do away with all property qualifications for jurors. As the only property qualification for a juror in California is that he be on the assessment roll (which merely means that he is paying taxes and which therefore merely excludes from juries those who pay no taxes whatever) it is evident that the purpose of this law is to secure jurors from that floating, drifting population whose sympathy with violence and disorder may be confidently assumed."

Strange (is it not?) that the attorney for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is not yet aware of the fact that the 1913 session of the California Legislature actually did pass a bill abolishing all property qualifications of jurors, and that Governor Johnson took real pleasure in signing that bill because it placed California in line with the great majority of States which have long ago discarded the un-American property qualification for jurors.

In this connection it is most discouraging to note how this very eminent legal light who speaks for the Chamber of Commerce confidently assumes that all citizens not in his property owning class are necessarily "in sympathy with violence and disorder." But then, one is almost justified in taking it for granted that Mr. Wright's assumption in this respect is as far off the mark as his knowledge of progressive laws now on the statute books of the fair State of California.

ORPHEUM.

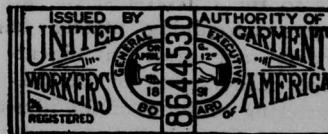
The Orpheum offers an entirely new show for next week, and one which is remarkable for extraordinary merit and great variety. Phyllis Neilson-Terry, England's most brilliant young actress, will make her first appearance in this city. Miss Terry is one of the very best European actresses that has visited this country and the miscellaneous program she will present is a marvelous exhibition of versatility and genius. She begins her offering by singing "Don't You Remember Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt." This she follows with "Couplets du Mysoli." The dramatic portion of her act consists of two scenes from "Romeo and Juliet." Clayton White will be gladly welcomed. Mr. Clayton, who brings with him a sterling little company, will present "Peggy," a one-act play by Roy Atwell which won the Lamb's Club silver cup offered for the best sketch of the year produced at a Lamb's Club Gambol. Milt Collins, "The Speaker of the House," will give his conception of the foreign politician discoursing on American subjects. The Miniature Revue has for its cast Marionettes which are manipulated with wonderful skill by Lillie Jewell Faulkner. John and Winnie Hennings, "The Kill Kare Kouple," provide much good entertainment. Burdella Patterson, beautiful in form and face, will appear in a series of artistic poses. Joe Morris and Flossie Campbell will appear in a skit called "The Aviate-her." They sing well and indulge in witty repartee. A special feature of the new bill will be Jack Donahue and Alice Marion Stewart, who, with the assistance of original and grotesque make-ups, succeed in getting the most out of their songs, dances and dialogues. Mr. Donahue is a champion soft-shoe dancer.

ANTON WAHL DEAD.

Anton Wahl, secretary and business agent of the Bakers' Union, one of the best known labor men in this city, died suddenly at his home here Monday. While inspecting a bake shop Saturday, Wahl scratched his face on a rusty nail. Blood poison set in and death came Monday.

It's a mighty difficult thing to patch up a quarrel so that the patches won't show.

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THE DIFFERENCE.

By the terms of an act of the supreme law-making body of the United States, approved by the President of the United States, the standard working day of all the freight train operatives of all the railroads of the United States was fixed at eight hours—that eight-hour day to begin January 1st. By the terms of the same act the pay to the same train operatives, or to others whose additional employment might be made necessary by the shorter workday, was increased in a sum which the railroad corporations estimate at five million dollars a month. The sum makes no difference to the principle involved.

Congress—the Senate and House of Representatives—enacted that law upon the initiative of the President and upon its own volition.

The railroad brotherhoods did not ask it. The 400,000 organized railroad workers did not ask it in any capacity. No organization of labor asked it.

In any other country in the world such a law would have taken effect without question, because in all other countries, duly enacted laws do take effect without question.

But the railroads have "held up" the law and at least temporarily repealed it because, not liking it, they have asked a court to disapprove it.

While resorting to the courts to suspend the operation of the law the railroad companies claim the right to keep the money that is owing under the law to the men who work longer than the standard day fixed by the law. They do not admit that, even granting the suspension of the Adamson Act, the railroad operatives are better entitled to hold their own wages-money, pending the court's action on the law, than the railroads are entitled to hold it.

The railroad operatives suspended their lawful right to strike and their economic power to strike because they were willing to abide by a law which they did not ask for. They deferred voluntarily to the act of the duly constituted law-making body in order not to inconvenience the country by using their own lawful and sure means of getting what "the conscience of the nation" has decreed is due them.

Whatever may be the results of the railroad workers' willingness to accept the act of the people's legislative representatives and of the railroad companies' unwillingness to accept that act, these vital facts that have been set out show the different attitude toward the law and toward public opinion in which the railroad workers and the railroad directors stand.

At the close of a year in which they have made more than one billion dollars net profits the railroads profess their willingness to tie up the entire interstate transportation of the United States rather than to pay the workers the comparatively insignificant increase in wages which a statute of the United States has declared they should have.

WHAT THE SUN'S RAYS CAN DO.

A woman in Boulder, Colo., sat one afternoon mending stockings in a spot of sunshine beside her sitting-room window. A goldfish bowl sat in the window, and she noticed once or twice the intense heat of the sun's rays, where they passed through the water in the bowl and struck her hands. She was busy, however, and did not keep her hands in one position for many seconds. In a few minutes she dropped her mending and left the room. Imagine her astonishment upon her return to find the stockings in her basket smouldering. They had been set afire by the rays of the sun concentrated upon them by passing through the curved sides of the goldfish bowl, exactly as a fire is started by the use of a sun glass.—"Boys' Magazine."

TO HELP REDUCE LIVING COST.

Believing that one way to help reduce the cost of living is to reduce the cost of production on the farm, the University of California has invited the farmers of California and all others interested to attend a "Farmers' Week" to be held at the University Farm at Davis on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 29 and 30, and Thursday, June 1, 1917. This three days and a half will be devoted to intensive agricultural study and farm demonstrations.

"Farmers' Week" will be so arranged that those attending may devote their whole time to a single subject or special field of farm work, or may turn their attention to several different problems. There will be four or five parallel courses—in such subjects as live stock, field crops, deciduous fruits, dairying, and poultry. Practical demonstrations of methods will be emphasized. Visitors will be given a chance actually to try for themselves the new methods recommended and discussed in the conferences. There will be no charge for enrollment in these courses.

THE NAVAJO COUNTRY.

The true "heroic age" of human history was the period of direct contact with nature, the age in which heroic accomplishment and heroic endurance were part of the daily routine. The activities of men of that stage of progress deserve a place among the most cherished traditions of the human race. In the Navajo country in Arizona and New Mexico are the remnants of an almost extinct race, whose long occupation of the country is recorded in ruined dwellings and abandoned fields. This little-known region is the home of the vigorous and promising Navajos. To improve the condition of this long-neglected but capable race, to make their life more intelligently wholesome by applying scientific knowledge, is a duty which should appeal to the people of the United States.

In 1909 Herbert E. Gregory, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, began a study of the interesting geologic problems of this country at the request of the Office of Indian Affairs. At times these explorations were exhausting and dangerous, but the loyalty and devotion of assistants and Navajo guides were equal to the many hardships and uncertainties of desert travel.

The future of the Navajo country depends largely on the solution of one problem—the water supply—and therefore this work was designed to procure data bearing on this problem. The geography of the region was also studied with a view to preparing a description of this little known part of the United States—an account designed to facilitate the work of those who are to supplement the preliminary examination by detailed studies.

The report of these explorations is extremely interesting not only to engineers and geologists but to all who have felt the charm of the Southwest or who have the welfare of the red man at heart. It is published as Water-Supply Paper 380 and may be obtained without charge by applying to the director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

It is well to have some water in your neighborhood, to give buoyancy to and float the earth. One value even of the smallest well is, that when you look into it you see that earth is not continent but insular. This is as important as that it keep butter cool. When I looked across the pond from this peak toward the Sudbury meadows . . . all the earth beyond the pond appeared like a thin crust insulated and floated even by this small sheet of intervening water, and I was reminded that this on which I dwelt was but "dry land."—Thoreau.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1917.

"Let those who have failed take courage,
Though the enemy seems to have won,
Though his ranks are strong,
If he be in the wrong,
The battle is not yet done.
For sure as the morning follows
The darkest hour of night,
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

This is a new year. Start out on a new tack.
Demand the union label on all purchases. The
results will show to your advantage.

Los Angeles is now preparing to annex more
territory, while men who earn their living in San
Francisco and live elsewhere are fighting the in-
terests of this city. When will they wake up?
In the course they are pursuing they are injuring
themselves as well as San Francisco.

The down-and-outer is not possessed of the
fighting spirit. An empty stomach is not con-
ducive to independence. The better conditions
men enjoy the better are they able to fight for
justice. There is nothing in the old theory that
conditions must be made so bad that men will
be forced to rebel.

The railroad brotherhoods have exercised a
Job-like patience in waiting for government ad-
justment of the eight-hour day question, and if
a strike becomes necessary they should have the
undivided support of the people. The railroad
managers are trouble provokers and they should
be taught a lasting lesson.

If you expect your union to produce results
for you, you must furnish the motive power your-
self. There is no other way. If you refuse to
pay dues that are adequate you must abide by
the results. Increase your dues now while you
are prosperous and you will be able to defend
yourself when the crash comes. It is going to
come, and if you are unprepared you will sink
with it.

Labor has within its own ranks those who are
capable of judging as to what is good for the
workers and determining how best to achieve re-
sults. While the organized workers are always
willing to listen to suggestions from the outside,
they insist that they must reserve to themselves
at all times the right to decide questions of pol-
icy, and those who think they are better qualified
mentally to direct the course of the toilers may
just as well make up their minds now as later
that while they are free to suggest they cannot
force their ideas upon the labor movement.

:: The State Legislature ::

Last Monday at noon, the forty-second session of the California Legislature convened in Sacramento, in a session which is expected to continue in the progressive course of the past six years, in spite of the fact that the forces of greed and reaction are prepared to make a strenuous fight for a backward swing in the policies of the State.

Some of the principal questions to be dealt with by this session are:

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act broadening the field of its operations and reducing the waiting period for compensation to seven days instead of fourteen as at present.

An anti-injunction law modeled after the Federal law passed by the last session of the National Congress.

A constitutional amendment enabling the State to adopt some form of social insurance in the future.

The report of the State Tax Commission, which will probably recommend a revision of the system of revenue and taxation in California.

County local option to replace local option by supervisorial units and incorporated cities and towns.

Report of the water problems conference, in which a way is pointed out for the development of California's water resources.

Report by the Rural Credits Board, in which the State is urged to purchase a sufficient area of land to furnish a concrete example of land colonization.

Amendment to the Weights and Measures law to enable the State superintendent to enforce such standards and tolerances as he may establish.

Advisability of the State establishing warehouses in connection with the State marketing of products.

Standardization of California fruits shipped out of the State.

A bill to make women eligible for jury service.

A free text book law, extending the present law so as to include high schools.

A law doing away with private employment offices which charge fees for furnishing positions.

The Chamber of Commerce has publicly announced that it will maintain a lobby in Sacramento which can be depended upon to oppose all measures in the interest of the common people. However, if the spirit in which the members of the Legislature received Governor Johnson's forward-looking message can be taken as an indication, the masters of pelf will get but little consolation from this session. They vigorously applauded these sentiments:

"In six years California has witnessed a complete political revolution, a unique metamorphosis in economic policies. To many and varied activities a new philosophy of government has given an impetus which no reaction can check.

"At first indistinctly and then clearly, our thoughtful and patriotic men and women saw that government must take a new attitude toward the governed, or ultimately perish utterly; that not only must it continue to protect the wealth against depredations by the poor, and maintain its police and its armies, but that it must protect the poor also against exploitation, chicane and injustice. Not alone must it serve and safeguard and maintain its material and its business interests, but it must better protect the weak against the strong, and must serve not only the public domain and the public money and property, but also the manhood and the womanhood and the childhood of the community, which are the best assets of the State.

"We saw the changes in the social and economic system which had brought woman into the industrial field required that she should have a vote and a right to participate in the public life of the State which so intimately affected her welfare and the welfare of her children. We realized that we could not by our efforts or in our generation solve the problem of poverty, but we finally came to understand that we could attack it in detail, and accomplish a little of good; and that we could substitute in State government the spirit of social service for the spirit of gain, of graft and of power. We believed that we could make the State government not only an agency for conserving wealth and protecting it against theft and violence, but an agency which, by conserving the common good in many directions, could become a valuable servant to every member of the community."

This, then, indicates we are to march forward rather than backward.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Boston went wet by an increased majority on December 19th. Last year the vote was for license, 46,118, against license, 31,877. This year Billy Sunday was brought to Boston to lead the dry campaign. The result was for license, 53,431; against license, 30,380.

What is the matter with the law of supply and demand with relation to oil? Official reports show that the increase in production in the United States has been far greater than the increased demand, yet the price has constantly risen during the past year. Why?

The question of whether or not a court may punish for contempt, without trial, a person not a party to the suit who violates the terms of an injunction issuing therefrom will be decided by the State Supreme Court. This question is involved in the case of Charles E. Berger, who was adjudged guilty of contempt by Superior Judge Busick of Sacramento upon a showing that Berger, in violation of the terms of an injunction against picketing directed against the Motion Picture Operators' Union No. 252, of Sacramento, performed picket duty outside of a Sacramento motion picture house.

Innumerable are the stories which have been told of bird life in the trenches, but one of the best of these is that of the starlings, related by an officer, domiciled "somewhere in France." The military authorities have ordained that three sharp taxi whistles shall be the warning that the enemy's aeroplanes are approaching, and that the men are to take cover. Now the starlings are good imitators, and they have learned to produce these whistles to perfection. The result is that suddenly, for no reason at all, the men are seen diving under cover, until the discovery of the offender sets everybody laughing.

How a loaded car in the middle of a freight train, en route between Chicago and St. Louis, disappeared, never to be seen or heard of again, has been a delightful railway mystery in the Middle West of the United States for years. Now there is a companion to it. A horse-buyer at Carrolton, Mo., shipped a carload of eighteen horses to St. Louis recently. When the car reached its destination the horses numbered nineteen. This is a slight variation from the old story about the surprising appearance of a brood of chickens on board a vessel at sea, on which no poultry supposedly had been shipped, a mystery explained, however, on the theory that they came from the hatchway.

The average wage in the United States will have to be lower than it is now before the rush of recruits for the army, on either its present or its future basis, will become impressive to many. Sending agents out into the highways and byways of the smaller cities and towns to gather men in, can at best only slightly affect a situation that is fundamentally controlled by long-standing habits, and equally long-held ideals, none of which induce enlistment for duty's sake unless national interests indisputably are at stake. In days of economic stringency, to be sure, the enlistments rise; but the number of men open to this appeal today is limited. Army officers will also have to change their overbearing tactics toward privates.

WIT AT RANDOM

"I can sell you this house on very easy payments."

"That's impossible. There isn't any such thing as easy payments."

A jackknife lost in the bushes, a search and an insinuation of theft had precipitated a noisy quarrel among the boys of a nearby country school. The teacher was investigating the affair.

"Budd," she began, "did you lose your knife?"

Budd nodded.

"And you accused Tom of taking it?" she questioned.

"Ain't a-sayin' nobody took nothing," explained Budd gruffly. "All I say is that I'd have found the knife if Tom hadn't helped me hunt for it."

Northern Visitor (in Georgia)—I see you raise hogs almost exclusively about here. Do you find they pay better than corn and potatoes?"

Native (slowly)—Wal, no; but yer see, stranger, hogs don't need hoeing!—"Christian Register."

"How often does your road kill a man?" asked a facetious traveling salesman of a Central Branch conductor the other day.

"Just once," replied the conductor sourly.

The young son of a gentleman who had a summer place in the country was the proud owner of some bantams. But the fact that they laid such small eggs caused the little fellow great uneasiness. One day his father went to the chicken house, and there, suspended from the ceiling by a string, immediately in front of the bantams' nest, was a huge ostrich egg. Attached to it was a card bearing this legend, scrawled in a boyish hand:

"Keep your eye on this, and do the best you can."

"Does your wife ever pay you any compliments?" asked Frederick Jimson of his friend Benderley.

"Never," replied Benderley.

"Well, mine does; she flatters me."

"Often?"

"Oh, yes, frequently—particularly in winter," replied Frederick.

"Why does she flatter you so much in winter?"

"Whenever the coal-fire needs replenishing she points to the fireplace and says, 'Frederick, the grate.'"—"Tit-Bits."

Smith got married. The evening of his first pay day he gave his bride fourteen dollars of the fifteen dollars salary and kept only a dollar for himself. But the second pay day Smith gave his wife one dollar and kept fourteen dollars himself.

"Why, John," she cried, in injured tones, "how on earth do you think I can manage for a whole week on a paltry dollar?"

"Darned if I know," he answered. "I had a rotten time myself last week. It's your turn now."—Topeka "State Journal."

"It is no use trying to get away from the solemn fact that the woman of today is a most practical and resourceful creature," said the man who has known a few.

"What makes you think so?" a friend asked.

"The unsentimental attitude of a girl I know. I told her that she had inspired some of my best poems. She didn't say a word about the poems, but she wrote to my publishers for a percentage of the royalties."—New York "Times."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

"Perhaps the most curious and interesting phrase ever put into a public document is 'the pursuit of happiness.' It is declared to be an inalienable right. It cannot be sold. It cannot be given away."

So Charles Dudley Warner began one of those pleasant essays that charmed and instructed the later nineteenth century. "The right of every man to be six feet high and of every woman to be five feet four was regarded as self-evident until women asserted their undoubted right to be six feet high also, when some confusion was introduced into the interpretation of this rhetorical fragment of the eighteenth century.

"But the inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness has never been questioned since it was proclaimed as a new gospel for the new world. The American people accepted it with enthusiasm, as if it had been the discovery of a gold prospector, and started out in the pursuit as if the devil were after them. If the proclamation had been that happiness is a common right of the race, alienable or otherwise, that all men are or may be happy, history or tradition might have interfered to raise a doubt whether even the new form of government could so change the ethical condition. But the right to make a pursuit of happiness, given in a fundamental bill of rights, had quite a different aspect. Men had been engaged in many pursuits, most of them disastrous, some of them highly commendable. A sect in Galilee had set up the pursuit of righteousness as the only or the highest object of man's immortal powers. The rewards of it, however, were not believed to be always immediate. Here was a political sanction of a pursuit that everybody acknowledged to be a good thing."

"People, to be sure, have different conceptions of happiness, but whatever they are, it is the custom, almost universal, to postpone the thing itself. This, of course, is especially true in our American system, where we have the chartered right to the thing itself. . . . We are all authorized to pursue happiness and we do as a general thing make a pursuit of it. Instead of simply being happy in the condition where we are getting the sweets of life in human intercourse, hour by hour, as the bees take honey from every flower that opens in the summer air . . . we say that tomorrow, next year, in ten or thirty years, when we have arrived at certain coveted possessions or situations, we shall be happy."

"The pursuit of happiness! It is not strange that men call it an illusion. But I am well satisfied that it is not the thing itself but the pursuit that is an illusion." "In fine, and in spite of the political injunction, we need to consider that happiness is an inward condition, not to be raced after."

TOTAL ECLIPSE COMING.

Sight of a total eclipse of the sun is to be the privilege afforded the people of the United States on June 8, 1918. Already the Lick Observatory of the University of California, famous for its past achievements in observing solar eclipses, through expeditions sent to Spain, Egypt, Labrador, Java, Georgia, and many other parts of the earth, is planning for its observations of the coming eclipse.

"A Total Eclipse of the Sun" will be the subject of a lecture by Astronomer Robert G. Aitken of the Lick Observatory of the University at eight o'clock Friday evening, January 12th, at Native Sons' Hall, 430 Mason street, San Francisco, with special reference to the American eclipse of June 8, 1918. The public will be welcome.



MUSICIANS' UNION, LOCAL No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Fred Hoff, J. Walker, Jack O'Malley, M. Fogel and Walter Anthony Weber.

Regular Board Meeting, Tuesday, January 9, 1917.

President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Admitted to membership upon report of examination committee: Byron C. Indig, flute.

Transfer deposited: Wm. R. Burnham, No. 20, Denver, Colo.

The 2% assessment is discontinued week ending January 14, 1917. By order

MUSICIANS' UNION.

Regular Union Meeting.

A Real Brotherly Act.

The Empress Theatre, "Pop" Grauman, president and manager, following the annual custom of giving the inmates of San Quentin prison a little thrill of joy on New Year's day, took the Empress' peerless orchestra, troupe of vaudeville actors, operators and other house employees over to the State penal institution and rendered the following program:

Vaudeville Program, California State Prison at San Quentin, New Year's Day, 1917:

A—Empress Theatre Orchestra.

B—Charlie Chaplin Comedy, The Count.

C—Freddie Lee, California's Sweet Boy Singer.

D—The Lark Trio: Scotty Butterworth, Geo. Archer and Harry Leahy.

E—Madeline Sack, The Violin Virtuoso.

F—Latonia Sisters, Novelty Globe Rolling.

G—Gypsy Meredith and Company, They'll Surprise You.

H—Dressler and Wilson, Those Classy Dancers.

I—The Dancing Tyrells, Whirlwind Dancers.

J—Basil and Allen, "The Recruits."

K—Pitroff the Great, The King of Mystery; He Needs Watching.

L—Miss Happy Harrison, and Her Comedy Animals.

M—Ad Santell, light heavy weight champion of the world, and Charles Berger, ex-heavy weight amateur champion of the Pacific Coast, in an exhibition Wrestling Contest.

N—Feature Films—Charlie Chaplin in The Pawnshop, also New Comedy "Gertie's Joy Ride."

The following note of appreciation was extended to all those who contributed in making the performance possible:

To Mr. Sid Grauman, President and Managing Director of the Empress Theatre, San Francisco; to each and every one of the performers; the Musicians' Union of San Francisco, the leader and members of the orchestra; the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, the stage mechanics, and to all who are giving so generously and cheerfully of their time and talent for our enjoyment, we, of San Quentin, extend our sincere thanks.

Our Benedict Brother.

Members of "Six" will extend hearty congratulations and best wishes to their ever-popular fellow musician, George E. Jeffery, who has taken a life partner from the gentler sex and entered, we sincerely hope, an everlasting honeymoon. Following is a reprint from the Portland "Oregonian":

George E. Jeffery, director of the Orpheum orchestra and former president of the Portland Musicians' Association, and Miss Winifred Baker of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, were married December 11th at 742 Montgomery drive. Rev. John

H. Boyd, of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated.

The bride studied at the Royal Academy of Music in London, where she won a medal for both violin and piano excellence. At Calgary she played violin in the Calgary Symphony Orchestra and also was violinist of the string quartet there in chamber music concerts. Before leaving Calgary, five months ago, she was heard in two pianoforte recitals, which were musical events of the season in the Canadian city.

Those present at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery were Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Crook, Mrs. C. S. Mayes, Mrs. C. Baker, and Miss Edith Baker.

Notes.

Miss Blanch Reynolds is confined at the East Bay Sanatorium in Oakland, having undergone another serious operation. Miss Reynolds is the sister of Leon B. Reynolds, violinist.

President Weber announces the following committees for the current year, 1917:

Hall Committee—George Ruge, Henry Meyer, A. S. Less.

Price List—A. A. Greenbaum, chairman; Wm. I. Schafer, Fred. Tait, George Kittler, Wm. Belard.

Publicity Committee—C. H. King, chairman; Sid Bluman, W. Giacometti, Wm. Backstedt, A. Giacomini.

Examination Committee—Max Nelson, V. D. LaFerrera, W. H. Lee, John Panella, H. Overbeck.

Law and Legislative—E. H. Slissman, chairman; Oscar Geoffrion, H. Arf, Arthur Morey, J. E. Lehman.

Musicians' Day—Harry Payson, chairman; Alvin Giacomini, secretary; John W. Campbell, C. Salter, E. Geiger, W. Fabris, Al. Gath, Frank Klotz, Frank Moore, Wm. I. Schafer.

Ways and Means Committee—A. A. Greenbaum, chairman; Frank Borgel, C. H. King, A. L. Bangle, Jim Dewey.

Good and Welfare Committee—A. Dijeau, chairman; O. Geoffrion, Geo. Kittler, C. H. King, A. Giacomini.

Sam Newman's Annual Stag.

Sam Newman, leader of the Empress Theatre orchestra, gave the members of his orchestra an elaborate spread at his home on the night of January 3d. The Yuletide birds suffered an awful attack until the wee small hours. All hands agreed that the fourth annual was a bear.

The wheels of progress do not stop. The world advances toward and into a better life, and will advance until, leaving the hard, clumsy and jarring pavements of the marts of selfishness behind, it will strike off joyously into the broad avenue of the millennium. No man can be a true worker for human good who does not believe that the cobble-stone pavement has an end. He believes that the time is coming when what he is doing, and has done, will be accepted at its true value. He may be laughed at now; he may be scoffed at and scorned; his motives may be maligned; he may be hammered by opposition and barked at by popular clamor; but he knows that sometime in the future it will be his turn to laugh, and he is confident that he will laugh last and laugh best.—J. G. Holland.

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RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

DECEMBER 30, 1916.

Assets	\$66,633,735.94
Deposits	63,499,332.30
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,134,493.55
Employees' Pension Fund	235,045.38
Number of Depositors	69,024

THE CAUSES OF FATIGUE.

Some new and interesting studies of industrial fatigue have been made by the British government since the outbreak of the war. The results are given in three reports by the Home Office, and are summarized in the December number of the "Monthly Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor."

The experiments upon which the reports are based were made in seven factories, though the greater work was done in two factories only—one employing about 2000 males and females in the manufacture of surgical dressings for the army, and the other an engineering works employing 600 men and a lesser number of women and manufacturing munitions of war.

The theory advanced twenty years or more ago by Mosso of Turin that the immediate cause of fatigue is the accumulation of a poison in the veins is now, we believe, generally accepted. Current investigations seek to disclose the effect, in promoting fatigue, of such primary causes as duration of toil, overtime, monotony of tasks and periodicity of rest pauses. The British investigations appear to have been thorough and to have taken into account a wide range of shop conditions.

One somewhat curious finding is that though rest pauses during the workday promote efficiency and obviate fatigue, the night rest usually results in a decreased efficiency in the early morning, and the Sunday rest a decreased efficiency on Monday. The explanation is that the special co-ordination of faculties necessary to high efficiency and unimpaired energy which is attained during the workday, though freshened by brief rest-spells, is for a time lost by longer rest-spells.

Overtime work (except on Monday evening, when the stored-up energy of Sunday is still available) always induces fatigue and lowers efficiency. It is therefore wasteful and extravagant. The shorter workday, up to a certain point, results in an increased productivity. A certain group of workers with an output of 262 units in 12 hours, increased to 276 units on a 10-hour day, and to 316 units on an 8-hour day. Monotonous work—that is, work requiring uniform repetition—turns out to be less fatiguing than the nerve-taxing work requiring many manipulations—as, for instance, loom tending. Other factors, not connected with the shop—home discomforts, poor food, lack of rest—also enter in. Even purely psychological factors may invite or repel fatigue. The anticipation, on Saturday, of the close of the work-week in a few hours, may ward off fatigue and produce a heightened efficiency.

More and more the importance of the study of industrial fatigue becomes recognized. The much-belauded efficiency experts with their notions of maximum output gained by driving the worker to the last pitch of exertion must give way to another kind of experts who seek maximum output through conserving the worker's health and well-being.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

The opening of the winter season has demonstrated to the Public Employment Bureau of the State of California the need of a close and united co-operation of the employers of California with this important State institution. The supply of laborers is now exceeding the demand. The public employment bureaus have become the natural headquarters for men and women looking for work and as a result the State is able to supply competent employees for all occupations at short notice. Every employer in need of employees should make his wants known to the public employment bureaus and thus assist the State in finding work for thousands this winter.

They Starve--We Feast

Photograph from Life

**STARVING—HELPLESS—**

she hears her little baby night and day, piteously crying for food—sees its little body waste slowly away until, exhausted, it lies on the cold ground, its weak cry stilled—and in silent, mute appeal passes away—

STARVED TO DEATH**IF THIS WERE YOUR CHILD!**

In War Countries **MILLIONS** of little children face the bitter cold of another winter without food,—hundreds of thousands in rags, and naked. Many live in holes in the ground, like wild beasts; children gnaw at the carcasses of dead animals to live; and in the fields by the roadside, little ones, separated from parents, lie starving, dying—**ALONE!**

MILLIONS OF CHILDREN HAVE STARVED TO DEATH.

Weakened, exhausted, by two years of underfeeding and exposure, **MILLIONS MORE WILL DIE THIS WINTER** if we do not help.

TEN CENTS will give a starving child one day's life.

THREE DOLLARS, one month's life.

THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS, one year's life.

Over 50,000 American boys and girls are working and sacrificing month by month to help. Penny by penny they are giving their small earnings and savings to save the lives of these starving children. They invite you to work and give with them. **Won't YOU give and guide your child to give at least one day's life to a little child?**

In God's Name HELP NOW! No Matter How Little. THEY ARE DYING!

CHILDREN OF AMERICA'S FUND,

42 Mt. Vernon Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Make checks out to Children of America's Fund.

National Depositories—Federal Trust Company, 85 Devonshire St., Boston; Mechanics' and Metals' National Bank, 20 Nassau St., New York City

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 5, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Cooks' Helpers—J. T. Meyers, W. S. Jackson, F. H. Leas, J. Hassel, Robert Cochran. Cap Makers—Harry Schneider. Auto Bus Operators—R. H. Buck, Guy Lathrop, J. D. Leary, Alexander Horr. Ladies' Garment Workers—J. Carpel. Beer Drivers—H. Giannini, C. Hourihan, R. Warren, F. Beldon, Jos. Luttringer. Brewery Workmen—Herman Fogel, vice Anton Ponitz. Waitresses—Mary Everson, Lettie Gardener, Louise LaRue, Laura Molleda, Aurelya McKenna, Margaret Smith. Post Office Clerks—W. N. Barrett, Jos. A. Burns, Harry J. Porter, Walter G. Hancock. Tailors No. 80—M. Shark, M. A. Trummer, L. R. Schumacher, C. Ludwig. Machinists—James T. Baily, A. Brenner, J. P. Bogan, J. H. Beckemeyer, D. Driscoll, J. J. Ellis, P. Flaherty, D. P. Haggerty, J. E. Hare, Chas. Watson. Bookbinders—T. P. Garrity, J. D. Kelly, Robert Tilton. Federal Employees—Frank Ainsworth, Geo. W. Wilson. Tailors—M. J. Noonan, Geo. Mendelsohn, H. Hyle. Barbers—R. H. Baker, Stanley Roman, Geo. Young, C. L. Irwin, Frank Gardener, D. F. Tattenham, R. Cante, Fred Smith. Waiters—Hugo Ernst, O. Reichel, V. E. Chapman, C. F. Welsh, W. Turner, Theo. Johnson, J. Weinberger, John Fink, L. A. Francoeur. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Home Rule in Taxation League, stating it would hold a tax conference at Native Sons' Hall on January 13th and 14th. From Stage Employees, enclosing donation for Culinary Workers.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Civic Section of the California Club, stating it was heartily in accord with Council in presenting to the Legislature a bill restricting to the minimum age all drivers of automobiles. From Superior Judges Crothers, Cabaniss, and Sturtevant, relative to the selection of men for jury duty.

Request complied with—From the Children's Pets Exhibition Committee, requesting approval of said exhibition.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Are making rapid progress installing ten-hour day; requested unionists to make purchases before 6 p. m. Auto Bus Operators—Are having difficulty in having bonds written; new company being formed for said purpose. Milk Wagon Drivers—Are still negotiating agreement; will hold a special meeting Wednesday evening to determine action.

Label Section—Minutes printed in the "Labor Clarion."

Executive Committee—Committee recommended that the communication from Longshoremen's Union of Tacoma be filed and tickets returned. On request of Cigar Makers' Union for indorsement of a new bill of prices for the making of six-inch cigars, committee recommended indorsement subject to the approval of International Union. On the communication from the vice-president of the International Electrical Workers' Union, relative to the institution of new locals, committee recommended that the secretary communicate with the international secretary of the Electrical Workers' Union, requesting that they grant no more charters to Electrical Workers in this city, inasmuch as the two locals now on the ground are well able to care for the situation. Report adopted.

Law and Legislative Committee—in the matter

of the proposed amendment to the Child Labor Law, committee recommended that the Council go on record in favor of a policy fixing 14 years as the minimum age for boys in street vending and street trades. In the matter of the Sunday Closing Bill, your committee finds that it makes numerous exceptions to its operation so as not to disturb the present Sunday closing to any great extent, therefore recommended indorsement. On the request of Retail Delivery Drivers, relative to a law prohibiting persons under 21 years of age from driving automobiles, committee recommended that the matter be referred to the Joint Council of Teamsters for approval and if approved to be referred to legislative agents representing organized labor in Sacramento. In the matter of regulating the sale of liquor in restaurants and cafes, committee recommends that the same regulations that appertain to bar rooms and saloons be extended to restaurants and cafes, under Order 2696, approved October 3, 1893, and that an ordinance be introduced for passage by the Board of Supervisors. Report of committee adopted.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Committee from the Label Section addressed the Council requesting that affiliated unions assess themselves one-half per cent per member for six months for the purpose of creating a demand for the label, card and button. Moved that the request be complied with. Amendment, that the secretary be instructed to communicate with affiliated unions relative to said request from the Label Section; amendment carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$1517.80.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$335.97.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

DENIES REPORT.

January 4, 1916.

Mr. Jas. W. Mullen, Editor, "Labor Clarion," 2940 Sixteenth street, City.

My Dear Sir: There has appeared in the papers a news item to the effect that solicitors for Red Cross Christmas Seals receive a percentage on their sales.

This is in every respect an error. No one in this city has received or will receive one cent for selling the seals. As a matter of fact, very little soliciting was done, the sale was conducted almost entirely by mail.

Day after day at headquarters, 1547 Jackson street, I have had anywhere from two to twelve or fifteen of my friends working unselfishly for the good of the cause and with no idea whatever of remuneration.

I feel sure that no one would intentionally cast the slightest doubt upon the integrity of the campaign against tuberculosis and those who are unselfishly volunteering their time and services in the work.

It is due these volunteers that their generous labors be not misunderstood. It is due the thousands of purchasers of seals that they know the facts of the matter. Therefore, I would esteem it a great favor if you will print this explanation in full in your news columns.

Yours truly,

MRS. HENRY PAYOT,
Chairman Christmas Seals Committee.

Men in respect to ceremonies, modes, and laws, like a flock of sheep, will, in a body, provided the bell-wether can only be got to leap over a pole, continue to leap carefully over the same place when the pole has been taken away; and the most and highest leaps in the state are those we make without the pole.—Richter.

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 Market Street SAN FRANCISCO

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Lager on Draught

JOHN WIESE

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton

MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

AN ENTIRELY NEW SHOW.

PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY

England's Most Brilliant Young Actress

CLAYTON WHITE & CO., in Roy Atwell playlet, "PEGGY"; MILT COLLINS, "The Speaker of the House"; THE MINIATURE REVUE, a Marvel of Mechanical Ingenuity; JOHN & WINNIE HENNINGS, "The Kill Kare Kouple"; BURDELLA PATTERSON, in a Series of Artistic Poses; JOE MORRIS & FLOSSIE CAMPBELL, "The Avi-ate-her"; DONAHUE & STEWART, "Naturally."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

VISIT THE

English Cottage

Just Completed on Our
Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK

Sterling Furniture Co.
Bunster & Saxe
4049 MARKET ST. OP. FRANKLIN & JONES

In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Days
Toil Is
Done



Wieland's
THE HOME BEER

MINING DEVELOPMENT.

Ten mines in Arizona paid \$34,000,000 in dividends during the past year. Adding Utah, Montana, Nevada and Idaho dividends to those of Arizona, we have a total of over \$100,000,000 in dividends paid out of the mines of these five Western States in a single year.

These are some of the impressive facts brought out by the report of the Geological Survey to Secretary Lane just made. "Never before," said Mr. Lane, "has so large a draft been made on the natural resources of our country as during this year, and never before have the metals been extracted from these ores with less waste or utilized to better advantage in advancing the general prosperity of the country. Even as written in the plain figures of 1916 production the wonderful record of our mines sets forth a degree of national industrial independence only hoped for a few years ago.

"Again copper stands out as the best illustration of how American mines can meet a world demand. The output of nearly two billion pounds of the red metal is double that of ten years ago and its value is twice that of the copper produced in 1915. Add to this the facts that in value copper now contends with iron for first place among the metals and that together the amount of these two metals produced last year had a value of more than one billion dollars and we have a measure of what this country can contribute in useful metals.

"The output of zinc from domestic ores increased last year 95,000 tons, which makes a new record for that metal, the total value of spelter from United States ore being \$150,000,000. Lead also shows a large increase, the \$75,000,000 output being a gain of more than 50 per cent.

"With all this activity in metal production the coal mines have had to meet a heavy demand, so that the bituminous coal output has now passed the half-billion ton mark, an increase of 12½ per cent over the previous year. Coke production increased 30 per cent and it is gratifying to note that by-product coke made the largest gain, which means a corresponding gain in benzol and other valuable by-products.

"Again the oil wells have given a new record for petroleum yield, the estimate of marketed production of crude petroleum for 1916 being 292,000,000 barrels, or 11,000,000 barrels more than in 1915.

"Another mineral product which furnishes an index of business conditions is cement, the 1916 production of which is estimated to be 5,000,000 barrels in excess of the output of the previous year, while shipments were even greater, aggregating 94,500,000 barrels, with the outlook reported as good for the new year.

"The reports received from the Survey's Western offices contain most significant mining records. Every Western State shows a large increase in yield of metals, Arizona leading with a gain of \$100,000,000 over last year, while Utah and Montana together report another \$100,000,000 gain. Alaska also had its best year, contributing a total value of more than \$50,000,000 this year, or over 50 per cent in excess of any previous year.

"These advance statements not only show that 1916 marks a new advance for the mineral industry of the country, but this remarkable increase promises to be approximately 25 per cent over the 1915 production, so that we may expect the final figures to show a total of three billion dollars."

You are not required to exhibit in your manner anything that specially betokens dignity; for by this means you are likely to run into formality and haughtiness; you are rather to avoid whatever is undignified and vulgar.—Goethe (Carlyle tr.)

PROPOSES NEW KIND OF LEGISLATURE.

Dean David P. Barrows of the University of California contributes an article to the January number of the students' "California Law Review" entitled "Legislative Failure and Reform." Here he advocates a radical reorganization of the State Legislature. He proposes a one-chamber body which shall meet every year. His plan calls for a permanent body chosen by the Legislature to supervise and regulate the introduction of bills. Plans for legislative reorganization will probably be before the next Legislature, in January.

"The California Irrigation Right" is the title of an article by R. H. Hess of the University of Wisconsin. An analysis of the historical development and present status of the California water-right is given.

As usual, the January "California Law Review" contains a series of comments on recent cases, written by the law students of the University of California, dealing with various points in the law of pleading, of municipal corporations, of torts, of property, and of public service corporations.

SPECIALISTS TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS.

White plague specialists of the State will meet in second annual conference in this city Thursday, January 25th, under the auspices of the San Francisco and California Associations for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The subjects to be discussed are: The Tuberculosis Bureau of the San Francisco Board of Health; The Need for a Country Municipal Sanatorium; The Child and Tuberculosis; The Importance of the Visiting Nurse in the Campaign; The Physical Examination of Employees; and, Health Insurance in Relation to the Control of Tuberculosis.

Lunch and dinner at which prominent scientists have been invited to speak will be features of the day. The public is invited to attend all sessions, which will be held in the St. Francis. Programs will be distributed this week.

The committee on arrangements is Dr. Wm. C. Voorsanger, Dr. A. H. Giannini, and Dixon Van Blarcom.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

E. H. Sothorn and Edith Storey featured in "An Enemy To The King" will be shown at the New Mission Theatre Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. This film masterpiece featuring Mr. Sothorn is one of his original successes of the legitimate stage and with the support of the Vitagraph's great star, Edith Storey, has been pronounced a most wonderful photoplay success. Wednesday and Thursday the usual double program is being offered, featuring Fannie Ward, the Lasky Paramount star, in "The Years of the Locust," a powerful drama of diamonds and hearts. Also the Bluebird photoplay, "The Price of Silence," a story woven around a fortunate woman's secret. Friday and Saturday. Lasky Paramount offers Cleo Ridgley and Wallace Reid in "The Yellow Pawn," a stirring photodrama which relentlessly exposes the merciless methods of the third degree, combined with a sweet and tender love story. The usual other New Mission attractions accompany these photoplays. Also that New Mission orchestral pipe-organ.

BOSTON FIREMEN FORM UNION.

Boston firemen have voted to form a union. By a vote of 502 to 258, the Russell Fire Club, the privates in the Boston fire department, decided to form a labor union and ask for a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

It is likely that men from near-by towns will take similar action after a charter has been obtained by the Boston men.

New Fillmore Theatre

Fillmore Street, Between Eddy and Ellis Streets ::

BEGINNING SUNDAY, JAN. 14th—3 Days.

Jesse L. Lasky Presents

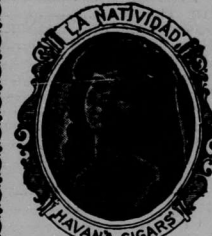
MAE MURRAY

—in—

"THE FLOW GIRL"

A novel photoplay that carries the spectator from the South African veldt to the drawing room of fashionable society. Mae Murray is supported by the film favorites, Theodore Roberts, Edythe Chapman and Elliott Dexter.

Latest FIRST RUN Hearst News and a Comedy.

SUMMERFIELD & HAINESUNION-MADE
CLOTHINGCor.
Sixth & MarketAgents
CARHARTT OVERALLSU
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!!**Fleischmann's Yeast**

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MILWAUKEE BREWERY
OF SAN FRANCISCONET CONTENTS 21 FLUID OUNCES
BREWERY'S OWN BOTTLING.

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



JANUARY, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	268	Market
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press	942	Market
(176)	*California Press	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae	1185	Church
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3353	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220	Kearny
(64)	Elite Printing Co.	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.	29	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press	315	Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company	509	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.	1216	Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218	Ellis
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	509	Sansome
(32)	*Norton, Richard H.	5716	Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	565	Commercial
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753	Market
(52)	*Peterson, N. C.	1886	Mission
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.	228	Sixth
(34)	Reuter Bros.	736	Laguna
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission	
(66)	Roycroft Press	461	Bush
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443	Pine
(145)	†S. F. Newspaper Union	818	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16	Larkin
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press	88	First
(31)	Tuley & St. John	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co., N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie		
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press	2436	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company	560	Mission
(225)	Hogan, John F. Co.	343	Front
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.	509	Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(131)	Malleys, Frank & Co.	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.	440	Sansome
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151	Minna
(195)	Stumm, E. C.	675	Stevenson
(133)	Thumler & Rutherford	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P. 1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The. 509-515 Howard

(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency. 880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672	Haight
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340	Sansome
(8)	*Bulletin	767	Market
(121)	*California Demokrat	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(11)	*Call and Post, The	New Mont'g and Jessie	
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building	
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News	118	Columbus Ave.
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	59	Clay
(25)	*Daily News	340	Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(21)	Labor Clarion	Sixteenth and Capp	
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643	Stevenson
(144)	Organized Labor	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423	Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The	643	Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The	5716	Geary
(7)	*Star, The	1122-1124	Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press Room	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330	Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room	509	Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N. 880 Mission

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201)	Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.	573	Mission
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53	Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.	563	Clay
(202)	Congdon Process Engraver	311	Battery
(209)	Salter Bros.	118	Columbus Ave.
(198)	San Francisco Engraving Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving	343	Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.	76	Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W. 317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.	32	Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.	919	Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.	826	Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.	327	E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Spokane Typographical Union, at its September meeting, adopted an amendment to the General Laws of the I. T. U. which purposes to restore the old priority law of the International. A sufficient number of subordinate unions have indorsed Spokane's initiative to require that the executive council shall submit the amendment to a vote of the referendum, and the council has designated Thursday, March 1st, as the day when the vote shall be taken. It will be remembered that the Los Angeles convention, in 1915, modified the law to the extent of making a substitute with sixty days' standing in an office eligible for appointment to a vacant situation, and the action of the convention was indorsed by the referendum. The modified provision of the law has not been effective in San Francisco newspaper offices for the reason that existing contracts, made prior to its enactment, do not permit. At the time the referendum vote was taken, following the Los Angeles convention, the majority in favor of modifying the law was 7506 in a total vote of 524, the majority returned against strict priority was 94 votes. Should the Spokane amendment be approved by the referendum, apparently its provisions can only be enforced where existing contracts permit and in jurisdictions where contracts do not exist. The action of the Baltimore convention in renewing the arbitration agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for another period of five years (the agreement and contract being based upon existing laws of the International) would seem to preclude enforcement of any laws subsequently enacted which affect working conditions unless such new legislation is agreed to by consent of both parties. That the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will consent to return to the old conditions which obtained under strict priority in the composing rooms of its members is not thought probable in view of their past attitude on the question. The result of the referendum vote, however, will be awaited with interest.

Arthur W. Thomson, known to the entire membership of the I. T. U. as "Booth" Thomson, died in Indianapolis on Sunday, December 31, 1916. Mr. Thomson attended a meeting of the committee on apprentices in Chicago on December 27th and 28th and then went to Indianapolis to attend to some printing and correspondence in connection with his work as chairman of that committee. On Saturday, December 30th, he was taken ill and he died at St. Vincent's Hospital on the afternoon of the following day.

The union is in receipt of a letter from its residents at the Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs acknowledging their thanks for the Christmas donation and wishing all members of No. 21 a happy and prosperous New Year. Another letter from John F. Callaghan says that San Francisco's members are all doing fairly well, being able to be up and around every day. He reports mild weather in Colorado up to the present time, which enables the residents to enjoy quite a little outdoor life. He also announces that Colorado Springs Typographical Union is making elaborate preparations for the 1917 convention of the I. T. U.

According to the "Union Labor News," Salt

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY

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915 Valencia St., Near 20th Telephone Mission 141
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Member Typographical Union No. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Room 10 Geary Street Barn.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, secretary.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Russ Hall, 235 Montgomery.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 181—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1530 Ellis.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 184—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery. Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shoremen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Howes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Lake Typographical Union is having a busy time furnishing sufficient printers to supply the demand owing to the work incident to the sessions of the Utah Legislature.

Mayor Woodman of Los Angeles has appointed Ralph Criswell, well-known member of the Typographical Union, to be a member of the Civil Service Commission of that city. His appointment has been confirmed by unanimous vote of the City Council.

GOOD ROADS.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston has announced the amount allotted to each State from the million dollars to be spent during the fiscal year 1918 in constructing roads and trails within or partly within the national forests. This money is part of the ten million dollars appropriated by the Federal Aid Road Act to assist development of the national forests, which becomes available at the rate of a million dollars a year for ten years. The allotments as approved are as follows: Alaska, \$46,354; Arizona, \$58,604; Arkansas, \$9803; California, \$140,988; Colorado, \$62,575; Idaho, \$108,730; Montana, \$70,042; Nevada, \$19,296; New Mexico, \$42,495; Oregon, \$128,111; South Dakota, \$8092; Utah, \$41,167; Washington, \$91,944; Wyoming, \$40,684. A total of \$9995 has been allotted to Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oklahoma. The group of Eastern States—Georgia, Maine, New Hampshire, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia—in which the government is purchasing lands for national forests, receive \$21,120. In making allotments, it is explained, ten per cent of the amount available for 1918 is withheld as a contingent fund. One-half of the remainder has been apportioned among the States in amounts based on the area of the national forest lands in each State, while the other half has been allotted on a basis of the estimated value of the timber and forage resources which the forests contain.

GET THE UNION LABEL.

It is within the power of members of organized labor to make their own conditions of labor by using every means they possibly can to advance the cause of the union label by seeing to it that none of their hard-earned wages goes for anything but union-made goods. The uninformed man may think, or say, "Oh, I have to pay more for the label," or "I can't get as good articles with the label on," but this is not true. You can get as good shirts, underwear and men's wear at Eagleson & Co's, 1118 Market street, as anywhere in the country. They manufacture it themselves and sell direct to the consumer, and everything they make has the union label on. We write this so that no one may lose an opportunity to get the label whenever they spend their money. Let us get together on this question and before long everyone will be looking for our trade.

All one's life is music if one touches the notes rightly and in time. But there must be no hurry. There is no music in a rest, but there's the making of music in it. And people are always missing that part of the life-melody and scrambling on without counting. Not that it's easy to count, but nothing on which so much depends ever is easy.—Ruskin.

But are we then only bound to others by the enforcement of laws? Besides these external relations, is there not a relation of feeling among men? Do we not owe to all those who live under the same heaven as ourselves the aid not only of our acts but of our purposes? . . . It is not enough that men do not harm one another; they must also help and love one another.—Emile Souvestre.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following San Francisco trade unionists passed away during the week just closed: Arthur H. Dahlgren of the locomotive firemen, Patrick Fay of the plasterers, Henry F. Whittle of the bricklayers, John O'Brien of the riggers and stevedores, Edward T. Hannan of the teamsters, August Kuschang of the brewery workers, Oscar Paulson of the machinists, Henry J. Boradt of the molders, Anton Wahl of the bakers, Charles H. Cheffers of the carpenters.

Joshua B. Dale, organizer for the California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, is at present engaged at Petaluma, that little city having sent an urgent request that Dale be permitted to help them in their struggle for justice. He will remain there but a short time as other sections of the State also desire his services.

R. W. Burton, business agent of the Molders' Union, is in Stockton, to enforce the demand of the union for an eight-hour day and the closed shop.

To create a demand for union label goods, the office of label agent may be created by the Labor Council in conjunction with the Label Section. The person selected as label agent will be paid a salary sufficient to enable him to devote his entire time to the work. He will visit the merchants and request them to handle complete lines of union made goods bearing the union label; address union meetings, mass meetings and distribute literature concerning the union label. To finance this work the Labor Council has addressed a circular letter to affiliated unions containing a request that they pay a per capita tax of one-half cent a member a month for six months.

All but one cooperage firm in San Francisco have signed the new working agreement of the Coopers' Union calling for an eight-hour day. This was accomplished without unpleasantness, every firm approached expressing its willingness to sign the new agreement when it be-

came known that the California Barrel Company was the first concern to enter into the new pact with the Coopers' Union.

The annual election of officers of the Labor Council will be held on the last Friday night of the present month. Nominations will be opened next Friday night and close a week later. John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Council for several years, is a candidate for re-election, as are most of the other incumbents.

T. C. O'Leary has been elected president of the San Francisco Post Office Clerks' Union. Other officers chosen are: First vice-president, George W. Flatley; second vice-president, P. M. Shoaf; corresponding secretary, Walter G. Hancock; financial secretary, W. N. Barrett; treasurer, Henry C. Behrens; conductor, P. J. Maloney; warden, W. F. Bollinger; trustees, J. E. Foley, T. F. Hardy, Joseph Hanson; delegates to Labor Council, W. N. Barrett, J. A. Burns, W. G. Hancock, H. J. Porter.

John Moddick, member of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, living at 508 San Bruno avenue, was run over by a switch engine at Fourth and Townsend streets Monday morning. Both of his legs were so badly mangled that amputation was necessary. He is at the Central Emergency Hospital and will probably die. Moddick has a wife and six children.

A proposed law which would close barber shops, meat markets, practically all stores and many other places of business on Sunday, was indorsed last Friday night by the Labor Council, which will support the measure at the coming session of the Legislature. As the bill stands, saloons are exempt from the provisions of the proposed law, but it is possible that the California Trades Union Liberty League, an anti-prohibition organization, may submit an amendment to the bill which would close saloons on Sunday. Some of the officers of the league have expressed themselves in favor of such an amendment.

A proposed ordinance regulating the sale of

liquors in restaurants and cafes was indorsed by the Labor Council last Friday night, and will be submitted to the supervisors during the coming week. The ordinance discourages the sale of intoxicants to women. It prohibits the sale of liquor in quantities of less than one quart in a box, side-rooms or other apartments in the same building, or an adjacent building where cafes or restaurants are maintained. If enacted by the supervisors, cafes and restaurants where liquors are sold will be under the same regulations as saloons.

The meeting of the Sunday Closing League last Thursday night was attended by a delegation from Oakland, representing the Retail Grocers' Association and other kindred businesses that are determined upon the passage of a Sunday closing law. Reports from the different branches of the League show a very active interest by the different merchants throughout the State in favor of the proposed law. A legislative committee consisting of R. H. Baker, Abe Levy, W. G. Desepte, Ben Cooper, S. Kaminski and J. E. Hunsicker was selected to go to Sacramento on Monday in behalf of the Sunday closing bill. Like committees will be sent from Oakland and Los Angeles. Headquarters will be maintained in Sacramento, and the committee will from time to time call in representatives of the various interested organizations from different parts of the State to advise along necessary lines.

Roy E. Peabody, national organizer for Federal Employees' unions and representative of the American Federation of Labor, is in San Francisco in the interest of his organization.

Tailors' Union No. 2 has elected these officers: President, M. J. Noonan; vice-president, Miss R. H. Thiel; recording secretary, George Mendelsohn; financial secretary, L. Sherman; treasurer, H. H. Westphal; delegates to the Labor Council, M. J. Noonan, George Mendelsohn, A. Hyde; executive board, George Mendelsohn, M. J. Noonan, H. D. Westphal, J. Woxtock, Alex Levin, A. Wolf, and L. Sherman.

PROTESTS FORCED ARBITRATION.

Andrew Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union protested to the Senate Commerce Committee against enactment of the proposed railroad arbitration legislation to supplement the Adamson law. He said history shows that every effort in the past to deprive the worker of his right to quit employment, individually or collectively, has led to depopulation and decay of the nation which tried it.



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